1: Holmberg--28-29 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 222, 241

"Although agriculture has been practiced for many years by the Siriono (they may originally have been a strictly nomadic people), it has never reached a sufficient degree of development to prevent their remaining a fairly mobile people. On the whole, its practice is subsidiary in the total economy to both hunting and collecting. One of the reasons for this may be that the game supply of an area becomes scarce before the rewards of agriculture can be reaped, thus entailing a migration of the band to other areas to search for game. Moreover, the sheer physical effort involved in adequately clearing a patch for planting is enor[29]mous, as all labor of this kind is done with the digging stick and fire. Hence the Siriono have doubtless experienced greater rewards from the collecting of wild vegetable products and fruits, some of which, as we have seen, are available and abundant the year around, than they have from the practice of agriculture, whose yields are sporadic and uncertain."

1: Holmberg--29 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 241

"At the time of my stay, the Siriono with whom I lived under aboriginal conditions were planting the following crops on a limited scale: maize (a soft red variety, unique in the area), sweet manioc, camotes, papaya, cotton, and tobacco."

1: Holmberg--29 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 241, 412, 177

"No magical practice accompanies either the sowing or the harvesting of crops, and what planting is done is largely a family affair and not an activity in which all members of the band cooperatively participate. Both man and wife work jointly in clearing and burning over a small plot, frequently just outside of the house, in which they sow, also cooperatively, a few plants or seeds of maize, manioc, papaya, camotes, cotton, and tobacco. These plots are seldom over 50 feet square, and most of the work in them is done with the digging stick, the only agricultural tool. Today, of course, machetes are commonly employed in clearing a plot, but the digging stick is still extensively used in planting."

1: Holmberg--29 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 221, 241

"Little attention is paid to the time of year in sowing, although more sowing is done at the beginning of the rainy season than during the dry season, probably because the group is less mobile during wet weather. However, I saw maize, manioc, papaya, and tobacco planted the year around. Camotes, on the other hand, I saw planted only during March and April, these being harvested in July and August. Once plants are sown little attention is paid to them until harvest."

1: Holmberg--34 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 251, 241, 262

"Maize is the only agricultural product that is ever stored in any quantity. Immediately after each harvest the various families tie their surplus ears of maize (in the husk) on to poles in the shelter. At this time a few of the larger ears are selected and put away in a basket for seed; the rest are gradually eaten until the supply is exhausted. Since crops are never very large, the surplus quantity of maize rarely lasts for more than a month after harvest. Thus, although two crops may be planted by a family during the year, maize is actually eaten in abundance for only about 2 months, that is, for about a month following each harvest."

3: Métraux--111-112 (no date) 1942 Siriono
116, 224, 241, 262

"The Siriono have been described as forest nomads, living mainly by hunting and fishing and by plundering the fields of their White and Indian neighbors. Actually, they were not entirely nomadic, but practiced some agriculture. They grew maize, sweet manioc, sweetpotatoes, cotton, tobacco, and papayas in fields tilled by women with simple digging sticks. Although they relied principally upon hunting, they also took fish, which they shot with bows and arrows. The fruits of the motacu and chonta palms and of coquino and paquio [112] (Hymenaea courbaril) trees were important in their diet."

5: Radwan--295 [4] T-3 (1928?) 1928 Siriono
116, 224, 241, 262, 462

The forest Indians, feed themselves principally through the hunt and as a result lead a nomadic life. The women accompany their husbands on hunting trips, bearing the hammocks and the baskets with the prize, while the men carry only the weapons. Their nourishment consists of fish, birds, four-footed animals, forest fruits, honey, etc. Agriculture is resorted to only in direst circumstances. In natural clearings, they particularly plant yuca. The plantings can hardly be differentiated from the underbrush.